# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.] THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1807. [No. 1837.


## SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
*A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.*
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

## ☞ Birth Night Ball.

A SUBSCIPTION PAPER for the *Birth Night Ball*, to be held on the evening of the 23d instant, is left at Gadsby's bar, where such as are disposed are requested to call and enter their names.

E. C. Dick,
N. Fitzhugh,
G. Deneale,
G. Youngs,
Dr. Thomas Simms.

February 10. d

*MARSTELLER AND YOUNG,*
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
A quantity of *BEEF*—Boston inspection—No. 1 and 2—which will be sold on moderate terms. Feb. 3.—d

## Wanted to Purchase,

A Negro Man Servant, who has been accustomed to wait in a family, and can be well recommended.—*Enquire of the Printer.*

November 10. d

## For Sale or Rent,

A WELL finished three story *BRICK DWELLING HOUSE*, containing 7 rooms, with wash house, kitchen, smoke house, coach house and stable and other necessary buildings all of brick, situate on Royal street, a few doors from Gadsby's, and near the market. For particulars apply o

Robert Patton.

February 9. d

## JUST RECEIVED
*AND FOR SALE,*
150 Sacks Liverpool stoved Salt, &
2600 Bushels do.
*On very moderate terms.*
Wm. Hodgson.

Jan. 3. d.

## *Butter for Sale.*
BRYAN HAMPSON,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
A quantity of BUTTER, in the very best order for shipping—which he will sell low on a long credit.

February 2. d

## *Plaister Paris, afloat.*

The CARGO of sch'r. Dove, Capt. Newcomb, from Portland,
*For sale, by*
Lawrason & Fowle.
*Who have also for sale,*
100 boxes brown Soap,
12 ditto Cheese.

January 9. d

## 40 boxes of fresh Bloom Raisins,
AND
40 boxes dipt Candles,
*For Sale by*
M. MILLER.

December 12.

## Wanted to Purchase,

A FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north end of the town, to bind on the river or nearly so.

*Apply to the Printer.*

September 25. d

## JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE,
500 Spanish Hides,
5 tierces Clover Seed,
1 ditto Timothy,
*AND*
5 hogsheads JAMAICA RUM.
Mordecai Miller.

January 20. d

## FOR SALE,
*On advantageous terms,*

The large commodious well-built three story *BRICK WAREHOUSE* on King-street occupied by Messrs. Richard Veitch & Co.—Apply to

James Patton.

October 29, d

## SEINE TWINE.

2,000 pounds excellent Seine Twine.
*ALSO,*
10 quarter casks Port Wine
10 boxes Spermaceti Candles
12 kegs fresh Raisins—
*For sale by*
James Sanderson.

January 19. d

## Just Received,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE
2 half do. do. do.
6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.
*Wadsworth & Butler,*
WHO HAVE ON HAND,
20 hhds. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof
10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.
8 do. New-England do.
5 pipes Holland GIN
2 do. country do.
1 hhd. L. market Madeira Wine } of a supe-
4 quarter casks do. do. } rior quality
3 do. do. L. P. Teneriffe do. do.
6000 bushels Lisbon SALT.

January 1

## 13 hhds. SUGAR of good quality,
33 bbls. do. do.
5 pipes 4th proof Brandy
4 qr. casks Sherry Wine } of excellent
11 do. do. Malaga do. } quality.
Boxes of Cotton Cards
Sacks of Licorice Root and Sago
Barrels of Clover and Herds Grass Seed
And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather,
*For Sale by*
Benjamin Shreve, Jun.

July 26. d

## Liverpool Salt, afloat.

The Cargo of the schooner Thomas Jefferson, Capt. Hall, from Boston, consisting of 500 hogsheads coarse Liverpool Salt,
*For sale by*
Lawrason and Fowle.
*Who have also landing from said schooner,*
100 boxes mould candles
5 chests young hyson tea
4 bales Beerboon Gurrahs
20 boxes chocolate
5 hogsheads N E. rum
30 kegs fresh raisins.
*IN STORE,*
25 chests young hyson } TEAS
15 do. imperial } *first quality.*
15 bales Beerboon Gurrahs
6 do. Plains
7 do. Kendall cottons
50 rolls heavy Ravens duck
2 cases hats
1000 pair coarse and fine shoes
15 hogsheads } *Muscovado Sugars.*
10 barrels }
150 barrels N. E. rum
4 hogsheads Grenada do.
2 pipes Rebus wine
200 kegs, and 20 kids salmon
Half barrels and kids of beef
200 boxes soap
50 boxes chocolate
30 do. cod-fish.

December 27. d

## *Just Received,*
10 chests } Young Hyson TEA
20 boxes }
10 chests Hyson Skin do.
20 casks Malaga WINE
A quantity Sole LEATHER,
For Sale by
John G. Ladd.

January 26 d

## Suwarrow Boots.
JOHN G. FRANCIS,
*From New-York,*

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he manufactures *Suwarrow Boots* with all the modern improvements, warranted equal to any in the United States. After many years of experience in his business, he has discovered a new method of retaining the elasticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg be it ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of various descriptions, viz. Suwarrows—Fair-Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes, Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves, Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to fit the Suwarrow equal to the tuck boots.—Gentlemen will please to call and see for themselves, at his shop in King-street, between Mr. Mott's and Mr Hodgkin's tavern.

January 5. d6m

*N. B.* He intends selling cheap for cash.

*Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.*

## NOTICE.

THE Members of the Washington Society of Alexandria, are hereby notified, that their Anniversary Meeting will be held at Mr. Gadsby's hotel, on Monday the 23d instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, where punctual attendance is requested. The Society will move in procession at 12 o'clock, accompanied by the Teacher and Scholars of the Washington Free School, to the Episcopal Church, where an Oration will be delivered by Francis Lightfoot Lee, Esq.

By order of the Standing Committee,
G. Deneale, *Sec'y.*

February 13. d

## *Dissolution of Partnership.*

WILLIAM DOUGLASS intending to retire from business in this place, the partnership of *Douglass & Mandeville* is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and Joseph H. Mandeville is solely authorised to adjust and settle all the accounts of the partnership. It is earnestly requested that all persons indebted to them will settle the same with him immediately, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

William Douglass,
Joseph H. Mandeville.

January 3. dtf

## Joseph H. Mandeville

Intends to carry on the *FLOUR* and *GROCERY BUSINESS* in the same manner & on the same terms as heretofore done by D. and M. and solicits a continuance of favors from his friends.

January 3. dtf

## JOSEPH H. MANDEVILLE
KING-STREET,
*At his Grocery & Flour Store,*
HAS ON HAND AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
Muscovado SUGAR of various qualities
Moore's Loaf and Lump do.
MOLASSES in hhds.
Havanna HONEY
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson & Hyson Skin } TEAS, Of a good quality
COFFEE & CHOCOLATE
Spanish SEGARS in boxes
RAISINS in kegs and boxes
Jamaica and Antigua SPIRIT, old and good
Low priced West-India RUM
New-England do.
French and Peach BRANDY
Holland GIN
Rye WHISKEY
Stoughton's BITTERS in bottles
Manufactured TOBACCO
Mould and dip'd CANDLES
Coarse and fine Liverpool SALT in sacks or by the bushel
American GUNPOWDER
Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Snuff in bottles, Leading Lines and Bed Cords, Black Pepper, &c.
100 tons Plaister Paris.
20 bls. whole or gross HERRINGS
100 bls. cut do.
20 bls. SHAD
Clover Seed.
Cheshire CHEESE of an excellent quality.
—*ALSO*—
FLOUR constantly kept and selected for family use.

January 3 d

## Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the Patentee, next door below Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie's, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West-Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining, and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

Richard Horwell.

*ALSO,*
## Red, Green, & Black Morocco Leather,

By the dozen or single skin—for sale at Horwell's Patent Suspender Manufactory, in Prince-street.

July 8 d6m

## [IN COMMON COUNCIL,
16th February, 1807.

ORDERED,

THAT the following persons be appointed commissioners, for superintending the elections, to be held in the different wards of the town, on Tuesday the 3d of March next, for the choice of members of the Common Council for the ensuing year, viz.

John Muncaster, William Harper, John Hunter, } for the first ward.
Joseph Riddle, Dennis Ramsay, } for the second ward.
John Young, Joseph Smith, Adam Lynn, } for the third ward.
William Reily, Mathew Robinson, Thomas Janney, John Johnston, } for the fourth ward.

The election for the first ward, to be held at John Bogan's tavern, on Prince-street—for the second ward, at the court-house—for the third ward, at John Hodgkin's tavern, on King-street—and for the fourth ward, at Mr. Lawrence Hooff's brick house, on Duke-street.

Test. JAMES M. MORFA, c. c.

February 18. t8dMa

## Adam Lynn,
*HAS JUST RECEIVED,*
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
Gold mounted and plain Tortoise Shell Combs, of the latest fashions.

February 17. d

## Marsteller and Young,
*Have just received, and will sell low if taken from on board,*
8000 bushels Turks Island Salt.
*ALSO,*
17 Tierces Barbadoes Molasses.

January 16. d

## FOR RENT,

The STORE, on Prince-street, between Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated for a dry or wet goods store. The rent moderate. Apply to

William Hodgson.

Sept. 25. d

## JAMES BACON,
*At his* GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;
Which makes his assortment complete.
*He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms*
Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong } *TEAS*, particularly selected for family use.
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality,
Madeira, Busellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine old Port } *WINES.*
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimne, stoo spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars, and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

*FOR THE DAILY ADVERTISER.*

## EUPHRONIAN ESSAY.

No. III.

### THOUGHTS CONCERNING SPACE.

IT has been maintained as a principle, by certain philosophers, that Space, or extention, has a positive being, whether matter, or body, existed or not; and indeed with some degree of plausibility, for Space, or extention, does appear to be something that has ever existed, it seems boundless and eternal; nor can we conceive of Space as not being, if it penetrate body, as asserted by these philosophers. We may conceive all creation annihilated, but we cannot after that, so much as in thought conceive how Space can be annihilated; besides, the being of matter, or body, necessarily proves the pre existence of Space, because without it matter, or body, could not subsist; but Space, or extention seems necessarily to subsist by and of itself, whether matter or body, existed or not; nor does it seem to want any thing to produce it, or to support its being; besides, it seems to possess properties and attributes also, as length, breadth, depth and a capacity of receiving matter, or body, without end; and if we suppose as penetrating matter, it will appear to be self existent, eternal, infinite, omnipresent, immutable, &c. and because of these seeming attributes certain philosophers have attempted to prove that Space is God.

Indeed if Space be something that really exists without us, if it hath a positive being, it mus be either self-existent, or it mus be created; for we cannot conceive of Space as not being, as we before observed, consequently it cannot be created, and if not created, it will be hard to deny the consequence, but that it must be God.

God, say they, is eternal, so is Space; he is infinite, so is Space; he is omnipresent, so is Space, which penetrates all things; God is immutable, so, say they; is Space, it remains the same forever, and thus by supposing Space to be something, when in reality it is the negation of all created being, they lay a false foundation upon which their hypothesis is established to prove that Space, or extention, is God.

Let us try if this foundation will bear up the weight of the superstructure these philosophers have built upon it; and if we can demolish the foundation the superstructure must fall; and the properties and attributes which they ascribe to Space or extention will be found at last to exist only in the brain of those who assert their existence.

Space, or extention, is a relative term, and presupposes the being of matter, or body, in the original conception of the term, it denotes distance between bodies, and consists of inches, yards and miles—for instance, suppose the distance between Alexandria and Baltimore be 60 miles, is not the space between Alexandria and Baltimore 60 miles long; but if all this Space be full of solid body, would not this Space be annihilated, and would not solid body exist in the room of Space? Again, suppose the distance, or Space between the earth and the moon to be one million of miles, and suppose the one half of the moon's diameter extended to the earth, the moon's centre remaining where it is would not the moon touch the earth? and do we not perceive that one million of miles of Space that now subsists between the earth and the moon would totally disappear and be annihilated, as darkness is annihilated before the rising sun; how then can Space, or extention, be self existent, eternal, infinite, omnipresent, immutable, since it may always be liable to change and has no positive being? Therefore, Space, or extention, cannot be God.

The same properties and attributes may with equal propriety be given to darkness, for darkness and Space, before the creation of light and matter, must needs be coeval together, and would recommence their coeval reign if creation was annihilated, for as darkness is only the privation of light, so is space the privation of body.

Let us now see if Space penetrate matter: The earth is a material body, and though it may not be destitute of pores, so as entirely to exclude Space, yet the solid parts of the earth entirely annihilates a certain portion of Space, nor can Space be found in any part of its solid contents, therefore Space cannot penetrate matter.

We may as easily conceive of infinite Space, falsely so called, as full of matter, as we can conceive of infinite Space abstracted from matter, or partly filled with it, in which case, if Space penetrate matter, two infinites would exist together, which would be monstrous to suppose: the truth is, that wherever matter, or body, is introduced into the room of Space, it disappears, just as truly as darkness disappears and is not when light is introduced.

Having attempted to prove that Space is not a real being, as some have asserted, and that the term Space is a relative one, to determine the distance between bodies, let us now travel in idea to the bounds of creation (if we suppose creation has any bounds) and passing beyond those innumerable rays of light emitted from the Heavenly bodies, contemplate for a moment one vast, dark, empty, endless void, where horror reigns in endless night, perhaps the Hell prepared for devils and wicked reprobates, who are represented by St. Jude as wandering stars, to whom is reserved the blackness of darkness forever, where nothing exists, according to our conception, nothing can be seen.

But here let us pause, and in the language of king David, add, such knowledge is too wonderful for us: it is high; we cannot attain unto it.

We find ourselves at a loss for words to convey just ideas to one another when we are discoursing about nonentities or nonexistence, as Space, for instance, or extension, and because it is boundless we call it Infinite; and some have been insensibly led to conceive of it as a creature—and observing its seeming properties and attributes, they have, by reasoning from the effect to the cause and not being able to find any cause to produce empty Space, they have unwisely, if not presumptuously, called it God.

Under the full persuasion that Infinite Space, so called, is not God, but that it is indeed nothing, let us next proceed to speak of its immensities. The earth hangeth upon nothing; it is suspended in the immensity of Space; and so are all the Heavenly bodies, nor can we conceive how Matter can substract from Infinite Space (or, in other words, how body can substract from nothing so as to make (a thing less than nothing) so as to make boundless Space less than boundless—We may in idea extend the bounds of creation for ever, but beyond its bounds for ever empty Space will be for ever growing in our view; nor does the ever growing idea of expansion seem to make empty Space less, any more than succession of ages, taken from endless duration, can shorten Eternity.

And here we cannot but notice the great seeming analogy there is between Infinite Space and Eternity. In our thoughts of Space we naturally conceive ourselves in the centre of it; the earth, hung by Almighty power upon nothing, is our habitation; in idea we may glide quick as light through the starry heavens, and proceed ad infinitum; nor is it possible to conceive any termination to our imaginary flight; for where matter is not Space must remain. Thus Eternity we conceive ourselves to be in the middle of; if we look back to Eternity past, and future to Eternity to come; are not our ideas of Space precisely the same? May we not count millions of millions of miles through the immense and boundless void before us, and may we not count the same behind us? We cannot attain to the end of infinite space, nor count the years of eternity, though we should multiply numbers in geometrical progression for any given period, our distance by computation from the end of our journey would be always the same.

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*Translated for the National Intelligencer.*

*From the French Moniteur, of December 5th, 1806.*

PARIS, December 4.

On Tuesday, the 2d instant, at noon, in execution of the orders of his majesty the emperor and king, his serene highness the prince arch chancellor of the empire repaired to the senate.

His highness was in full dress. He was received with the accustomed ceremonies, and having taken his seat, thus addressed them:

GENTLEMEN,

At the moment when the reins of government were entrusted by the gratitude of the nation, to the hands of his Imperial majesty, he established between himself and you relations of habitual confidence and a communication of ideas, which have given you a participation in the great designs conceived and executed for the good of the empire.

Thus you have known at an early hour that the first wishes of the emperor were for peace, and that this generous sentiment has never abated.

Before appearing in the field of battle he offered peace to his enemies.

After victory his triumphant hand still proffered it to them.

He hoped that special and successive treaties would conciliate every interest, would appease by degrees all resentments, and would lead at least to that general pacification so desired by the nations of Europe, and so necessary to their felicity.

The hopes of his majesty have been deceived.

Europe, invited to repose by the victories of France, has been recalled to warfare by the influence of Great-Britain and the ambitious pretensions of Russia.

Coalitions overthrown have given birth to new coalitions.

The moderation of the conqueror has encouraged the conquered.

The greatest efforts of military genius, as well as the exploits of an army which counts as nothing distance, seasons, climate, and the number of its enemies, have been confined till now only to glorious truces, of which peace has not been the fruit.

Meanwhile England has possessed herself of the commerce of the world, and the whole products of the industry of two hemispheres is swallowed up by this island.

Meanwhile Russia, so long unknown in the contests of Europe, foments disorders in the west, and threatens the east with her vast domination.

The Ottoman empire is disturbed, its troubles are encreased, and the rights of its sovereignty endangered.

In such conjunctures, in the midst of such machinations and plots, his majesty is determined to abandon a system in which that peace could not be obtained for which alone the conqueror has sought.

Henceforth it becomes necessary in order to render that peace desirable to those who provoke war, to make war fatal to those who engage in it.

It is necessary to render cabinets incapable of being again deceived.

It is, in short, necessary that princes so often conquered, should learn that clemency has its limits, and that the sceptre which they have abused may be broken in their hands.

From henceforward, gentlemen, a new plan of conduct, and analogous measures must be adopted to ensure success.

The first and most important of all consists in sustaining the power of the nation by a continuation of the same means, and by the developement of its powers. It is further necessary that a people, who infract the laws of civilization, should be deprived of all relations with civilized nations.

It is necessary that his majesty should preserve his conquests; and that he should remove from them the promoters of all discord; until England shall acknowledge those principles, which, among civilized nations, mitigate the disasters inseparable from their dissentions; until the epoch when just restitutions shall have acquitted our obligations towards our faithful allies; in short, until a general peace shall have established the repose of Europe, and shall permit all nations fully to develope their industry.

You will appreciate, gentlemen, the great and glorious motives of such a design. Its immediate advantages, and those which it hereafter offers, will not escape your penetration; and you will find in it an ample compensation for the perseverance and momentary sacrifices of which it is to be the reward.

The love of his people, the well tried fidelity of the senate, the courage of his armies, but especially that genius, whose success has never falsified its inspirations, that order which yields to no obstacles when the glory of France or the honor of humanity are concerned, these are the guarantees which will secure to his majesty the accomplishment of his plan.

His serene highness having finished his discourse, one of the secretaries of the senate ascended the tribune and read the following communications.

*Extract from the minutes of the Secretary of State.*

AT THE PALACE OF BERLIN,
Nov. 21, 1806.

Napoleon, emperor of the French and king of Italy,—We have decreed and do decree as follows.

The senate shall meet on the 2d of Dec. in the ordinary place of its sittings, under the presidency of our cousin, the arch chancellor of the empire.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

The minister secretary of state.

(Signed) H. B. MARET.

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*Message of His Majesty the Emperor and King to the Senate.*

SENATORS,

We desire, in the circumstances in which we find the general affairs of Europe, to make known to you and the nation the principles which we have adopted as the rule of our government. Our great moderation after each of the three first wars, has been the cause of this which has succeeded them, it is thus that we have had to struggle against a fourth coalition, nine months after the third had been dissolved; nine months after those brilliant victories which were accorded to us by Providence and which ought to have insured a lasting repose to the continent.

But many of the cabinets of Europe sooner or later are influenced by England, and without a solid peace with this power, our people cannot enjoy the benefits which are the first end of our labors, the only object of our life. Thus, notwithstanding our triumphant situation, we have not been arrested in our negociations with England either by the arrogance of her language or by the sacrifices which she required. The island of Malta, to which is attached (if I may so say) the credit of this war and which being retained by England in contempt of treaties, was its first cause, we gave up; we consented to this; that with the possession of Ceylon and the empire of Mysore, England might join that of the Cape of Good Hope.

But all our efforts must fail, when the councils of our enemies have ceased to be animated with the noble ambition of conciliating the good of the world with the present prosperity of their country, and the present with the lasting prosperity of their country. And no prosperity can be durable for England if founded on an extravagant and unjust policy, which would despoil sixty millions of inhabitants, their rich and brave neighbors, of all commerce and of all navigation.

Immediately after the death of the first minister of England, it was easy for us to perceive, that the continuation of negociations had no other object than to cover the plans of this fourth coalition, destroyed in its birth. In this new situation we have adopted as the invariable rule of our conduct, a determination not to evacuate either Berlin or Warsaw, or the provinces which the force of arms has thrown into our hands before a general peace shall be concluded, before the Spanish, Dutch and French colonies shall be restored, before the foundations of the Ottoman power shall be fixed, and the absolute independence of this vast empire, the first interest of our people, irrevocably consecrated.

We have put the British isles in a state of blockade, and we have ordered measures to be taken against them, which are repugnant to our feelings.

This measure has compelled us to sacrifice the interest of individuals to the quarrels of kings; and after so many years of civilization to adopt principles which characterised the barbarity of the first ages. But we have been constrained for the good of our people and our allies, to oppose the common enemy with the same arms which it used against us:—These determinations commanded by a just sentiment of reciprocity, have not been inspired either by passion or by hatred—Those offers which we made after the destruction of Three coalitions, which so contributed to the glory of our people, we again make now that our arms have obtained new triumphs. We are ready to make peace with England, with Russia and with Prussia. But it can be concluded only on a basis which will prevent any one whatever from arrogating any right of Supremacy with regard to us, which will restore colonies to the mother country, and which will guarantee to our commerce and to our industry the prosperity to which they ought to attain.

And if these dispositions should retard the establishment of a general peace, however short may be the delay, it will appear long to our heart. But we are certain that our people will appreciate the wisdom of our political motives; they will think with us that a partial peace is nothing more than a truce, which would make us loose all our acquired advantages, and give place to a new war, that in short, it is only in a general peace that France can find happiness.

We are at a crisis, important to the destinies of nations; and the people of France will show themselves worthy of that destiny which awaits them.—The *Senatus Consultus*, which we have laid before you, and which will place at your disposition, on the first days of the year the constription of 1807, which in ordinary circumstances ought not to have been raised till the month of September, will be executed with alacrity by fathers as well as by children. In what more propitious moment could we call our youth to arms? In order to join their standards they will have to pass through the capitals of our enemies and fields of battle, ennobled by the victories of their elder brethren.

Given at Berlin the 21st of November, 1806.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

By the emperor.

The minister, sec'ry of state.

(Signed) H. B. MARET.

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## FURTHER

### *Late Foreign Intel*

(VIA NEW YORK AND S

FRANKFORT

Several of the corps co[mpo]rison of Petersburgh, had s[et] 26) for Poland.

Nov. 28.—In the night of [the] vember, at 11 o'clock, the em[peror] leon sat off from Berlin for [Pots]empress Josephine will spend [the] Berlin.

The French are preparing [for] Swedish island of Rugen, [in]

The second division of [the] Holland, are marching by [the] Verden, and towards Hambu[rg] are already 12,000 French [at] Hamburg.

Denmark will be called [upon] with France, in annihilating [the] merce.

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PARIS,

*Russians Defeat*

A letter from Mentz, d[ated] 1806, says, "Letters from [Ber]Nov. 28, received here th[is] nounce a first engagement [be]land, between the French [and] in which the latter have been [the] beaten, and completely [de]French are received with [the] the Poles; and 100,000 of [the] immediately incorporated in[to] The Russian columns are [on] long marches, in consequence [of] reception which the French [met] them."

December 9.

The imperial decree upon [the] of the British islands has also [been] its execution in Holland, and [in] all the countries of the north [of] the French troops; and the [ex]centuries and of many nations [be]cause the alarms of a few m[er]losses of a few individuals [of] ten.

This measure, so violent [in] is a benefit for future ge[ne]bring all nations to acknow[ledge] themselves a maritime cod[e] to that spirit of the right of [na]humanity has caused to be [re]timental wars.

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The English have made [a] of between two and three [hu]near Scilla (straits of Mess[ina] Regnier having set off [for] defeated them completely, [and] wreck of the troops to re-[en]cipitation. Another landi[ng] the enemy nearly of the [same] effected near Capri, but w[ith]cess; major Guys, of the [60]at the head of the moveable [co]he commands, and secon[ded] habitants, cut them to pie[ces] rota.

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BAMBER

We have just learnt the [fall] Breslau, the capital of [Pru]has surrendered to the vict[ory] the emperor Napoleon. [Im]of all kinds have been fou[nd] town contains 60,000 inha[bi]reckoning the garrison. [It] several sieges, and among [the] 1761, in which Zanenitzien [de]fortress with so much vigo[ur] the Austrian troops, com[man]famous gen. Laudohn, to[ok] enterprize.

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HAMBU

Letters from Sweden [to] lonel Marian, commander [of] Swedish troops who were [in] a part of whom had been [ta]of war at Lubeck has bee[n] death by a council of wa[r] that his Swedish majesty h[as] sentence.

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WA

The following is a succ[inct] the events which have ta[ken] city; from the end of N[ov] 6th of the present month [to] November the Prussian [army] of the approach of the Fr[ench] Warsaw, at eight at night [on] tula and repaired to Prag[ue] ans followed them at 11 [in] night. The 28th, at 3 o'c[lock] ing, the bridge upon the V[ist] blaze; it burnt until 8 o'c[lock] the bridge next the subu[rbs] the most damaged. The

which ought to have insured t
se to the continent.
ny of the cabinets of Europe
ter are influenced by England,
t a solid peace with this power,
cannot enjoy the benefits which
st end of our labors, the only
ur life. Thus, notwithstanding
chant situation, we have not
d in our negociations with Eng-
by the arrogance of her lan-
the sacrifices which she requir-
land of Malta, to which is at-
may so say) the credit of this
nion being retained by England
of treaties, was its first cause,
; we consented to this; that
ssession of Ceylon and the em-
sore, England might join that
of Good Hope.
ur efforts must fail, when the
our enemies have ceased to be
ith the noble ambition of con-
e good of the world with the
osperity of their country, and
with the lasting prosperity of
y. And no prosperity can be
England if founded on an ex-
d unjust policy, which would
millions of inhabitants, their
ve neighbors, of all commerce
vigation.
ely after the death of the first
England, it was easy for us to
at the continuation of negoci-
o other object than to cover the
fourth coalition, destroyed
In this new situation we have
the invariable rule of our con-
mination not to evacuate vi-
or Warsaw, or the provinces
rce of arms has thrown into
fore a general peace shall be
efore the Spanish, Dutch and
ies shall be restored, before
ns of the Ottoman power shall
f the absolute independence of
pire, the first interest of our
ocably consecrated.
put the British isles in a state
and we have ordered mea-
aken against them, which are
our feelings.
sure has compelled us to sa-
interest of individuals to the
ge; and after so many years
n to adopt principles which
the barbarity of the first a-
e have been constrained for
our people and our allies, to
ommon enemy with the same
it used against us:——These
os commanded by a just sen-
ciprocity, have not been in-
by passion or by hatred——
which we made after the de-
Three coalitions, which so
o the glory of our people, we
ow that our arms have obtain-
pe. We are ready to make
ngland, with Russia and with
t it can be concluded only on
will prevent any one what-
ogating any right of Supre-
gard to us, which will restore
e mother country, and which
e to our commerce and to our
prosperity to which they
n.
ese dispositions should retard
ment of a general peace, how-
y be the delay, it will appear
art. But we are certain that
ill appreciate the wisdom of
notives; they will think with
partial peace is nothing more
which would make us loose
ed advantages, and give place
that in short, it is only in a
that France can find happi-
n crisis, important to the des-
tions; and the people of
now themselves worthy of
which awaits them.——The
ditus, which we have laid be-
which will place at your dis-
the first days of the year the
of 1807, which in ordinary
ought not to have been
e month of September, will
with alacrity by fathers as
ldren. In what more pro-
nt could we call our youth
order to join their standards
to pass through the capi-
nemies and fields of battle,
the victories of their elder

rlin the 21st of November,

NAPOLEON.

e emperor.
nister, sec'ry of state.
H. B. MARET.

## FURTHER
## *Late Foreign Intelligence,*
(VIA NEW YORK AND SALEM.)

FRANKFORT, Nov. 27.

Several of the corps composing the garrison of Petersburgh, had set out, (Oct. 26) for Poland.

Nov. 28.—In the night of the 23d November, at 11 o'clock, the emperor Napoleon set off from Berlin for Posen. The empress Josephine will spend the winter in Berlin.

The French are preparing to attack the Swedish island of Rugen, in Pomerania.

The second division of the army of Holland, are marching by Bremen and Verden, and towards Hamburgh. There are already 12,000 French in and near Hamburg.

Denmark will be called upon to unite with France, in annihilating English commerce.

PARIS, Dec. 7.

### *Russians Defeated!*

A letter from Mentz, dated Dec. 3, 1806, says, "Letters from Berlin, dated Nov. 28, received here this instant, announce a first engagement in Prussian Poland, between the French and Russians; in which the latter have been most horribly beaten, and completely routed. The French are received with enthusiasm by the Poles; and 100,000 of them will be immediately incorporated into our armies. The Russian columns are retreating by long marches, in consequence of the good reception which the French have given them."

December 9.

The imperial decree upon the blockade of the British islands has already received its execution in Holland, and throughout all the countries of the north occupied by the French troops; and the good of many centuries and of many nations will soon cause the alarms of a few moments and the losses of a few individuals to be forgotten.

This measure, so violent in appearance, is a benefit for future generations, if it bring all nations to acknowledge among themselves a maritime code conformable to that spirit of the right of nations which humanity has caused to be adopted in continental wars.

NAPLES, Dec. 3.

The English have made a fresh landing of between two and three thousand men near Scilla (straits of Messina.) General Regnier having set off from Palma, defeated them completely, and forced the wreck of the troops to re-embark with precipitation. Another landing of a corps of the enemy nearly of the same force was effected near Capri, but with as little success; major Guys, of the Corsican legion, at the head of the moveable column which he commands, and seconded by the inhabitants, cut them to pieces near Camarota.

BAMBERG, Nov. 24.

We have just learnt the intelligence that Breslau, the capital of Prussian Silesia, has surrendered to the victorious arms of the emperor Napoleon. Immense stores of all kinds have been found there. This town contains 60,000 inhabitants, without reckoning the garrison. It has sustained several sieges, and among others one in 1761, in which Zanentzien defended this fortress with so much vigor, that he forced the Austrian troops, commanded by the famous gen. Laudohn, to relinquish the enterprize.

HAMBURGH, Dec. 7.

Letters from Sweden mention that colonel Marian, commander in chief of the Swedish troops who were in Lauenburg, a part of whom had been made prisoners of war at Lubeck has been sentenced to death by a council of war. It is added that his Swedish majesty has confirmed the sentence.

WARSAW, Dec. 5.

The following is a succinct account of the events which have taken place in this city; from the end of November to the 6th of the present month. On the 27th November the Prussian troops, informed of the approach of the French, evacuated Warsaw, at eight at night crossed the Vistula and repaired to Praga. The Russians followed them at 11 o'clock the same night. The 28th, at 3 o'clock in the morning, the bridge upon the Vistula was in a blaze; it burnt until 8 o'clock; the part of the bridge next the suburbs of Praga is the most damaged. The same day, at six o'clock in the evening, gen. Milhaud, at the head of a corps of cavalry entered the town and was received with the acclamations of an immense concourse. All the houses were illuminated.

His Prussian majesty repaired on the 24th November to Pultusk, the head quarters of the Russian army, commanded by general Benningsen. He was attended by two of his adjutants, Messrs. de Kockritz and de Kliest. The king reviewed the Russians, delivered to general Benningsen the command of his own troops, and afterwards set off for Konigsburg, where the queen was still remaining. The Russians having no money, his majesty assigned them 100,000 ducats upon the royal chest of Konigsburg. It was on the third December, at three o'clock in the morning, that the Russians evacuated Praga. They had no other troops there but 6000 cavalry.

LONDON Dec. 8.

The Pincher gun-brig arrived at Yarmouth on Friday from Gluckstadt. A collier arrived at the same time from Cuxhaven, with several persons on board who had effected their escape from Hamburgh on the 25th ult. by way of Altona, which latter place they left at half past three on the 26th. In the gun brig came Mrs Charnock and Miss Parish; but we do not understand that Mr. Thornton is arrived, as has been reported. A gentleman who came in the collier, assures us that at the time of his departure from Hamburg, none of the English had been sent to Verdun.——Between five and six thousand French troops left Hamburgh on the 25th. Their destination was not known.

the suspension which has occurred in the negociation carrying on here with the American ministers, arises it is said from the latter conceiving it necessary to receive further instructions from their government on some points which have been brought into discussion.

An Irish prelate has refused £22 000 for renewing a lease of lands near Dublin on which is the Botanic Garden. This last circumstance must certainly render it peculiarly valuable. A man ought to pay handsomely for succeeding to a BED OF ROSES.

We learn with much concern that an epidemic fever has broken out amongst the boys at Eton, which has made it necessary to break up for the Christmas vacation, a week before the usual time.

An eminent surgeon having been lately sent for to attend a maniac gentleman, the latter as the surgeon was entering the room, discharged a pistol at him loaded with a brace of bullets, which lodged in the door. Upon the precipitate retreat of the surgeon, the gentleman run down stairs, plunged into a horse pond, and was perfectly restored to his reason by the cold bath.

We mentioned some time since the marriage of the honorable Miss L——, to a young gardener, the Chester paper says upon this subject, "Our readers will recollect having seen in the London prints a few weeks since, an account of a nobleman's daughter being smitten with the person of, and married to a young gardener. He is a native of the neighborhood of Wrexham, and arrived there with his fair and noble spouse on Monday last, where they intend residing."

December 17.

The speech of Mr. Abbot on being elected speaker of the house of Commons.

Mr. Abbot. "I rise with the deepest sense of gratitude to address this house, and to thank the right hon. and hon. gentlemen, for the very kind sentiments they have expressed in my favor and for the many eminent arguments which have been urged. Though they say that past experience has rendered me fitter to fill the high office of the chair of this house, I can assure them that it has only more fully convinced me of the various difficulties attending it, & of my own insufficiency. Nevertheless, having been so far honored with the present nomination so distinguished and exalted a station it would not perhaps become me to shew any further hesitation to accept the honor conferred on me; and it is my earnest hope that the event of their choice may not be detrimental to my own honor, or to the rights and priviledges of this house, and of the empire.

Mr. Abbott having ascended into the chair, concluded thus—

"Since it has been the pleasure of the house to place me in the chair, I have to return them my warmest and most sincere thanks; and to assure them, that while I have to fill it, my every thought, word, and action, shall be constantly and uniformly employed and exerted for the interest and welfare of my country."

## BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.

The brig Comet, Captain Center, from Nantes, arrived yesterday within the Hook; and the captain, having landed on Long-Island, reached town last evening. He informs us that he left the river on the 3d of Jan. and brought papers to the 27th of December; but they contain no political intelligence that has not been anticipated by the brig Emmeline from Bordeaux.

Mr. Brown, a passenger in the Comet, is the bearer of dispatches for government.

Captain Kearney, of the ship Monticello, who arrived this morning in 43 days from Amsterdam, has furnished us with Dutch papers to the 26th of December. These papers contain nothing from the seat of war of later date than the French papers by the Emeline. Capt. K. informs us that the day before he sailed a courier arrived at Amsterdam, bringing intelligence that the head quarters of the French army were at Warsaw, and that the Grand Seignior was marching toward Russia at the head of *half a million of soldiers.*

## LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Kingston, captain Leslie, arrived at this port yesterday in a short passage from London and captain L. has obliged the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with a regular file of London papers and Lloyd's lists to the 30th of December.

Our intelligence from the European continent is not so late as we had previously received; and these papers contain no political information of consequence. Extracts to-morrow

The king of England was indisposed, and parliament was opened by a message. On the 22d of December all the documents relative to the negociations lately broken off between Great Britain and France were laid before the two houses. They are of extreme length, and would occupy 40 or 50 columns.

An order of council had passed permitting a commercial intercourse with the government of Hayti in every kind of traffic excepting that of negroes.

We have received Amsterdam papers to the 25th of December by the ship Monticello, capt. Kearny.

## Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

Advices from Washington say that an express arrived there on Tuesday evening with an account of the arrest of Col. BURR and General ADAIR.

*Extract of a letter from Baltimore, received by a gentleman in this place, dated the 17th inst.*

"The enterprize of our merchants has been damped by the hostile decree of Bonaparte; this, however, is this day *in part* done away by late arrivals from Europe. In Amsterdam it appears the communication was continued with and remittances made to England so late as the 31st Dec. so that the emperor's decrees were not executed so rigorously as was expected."

*Extract of a letter from Washington, received at Baltimore, dated February 12.*

This day was introduced in the senate of the United States, by Doctor Logan, a resolution to repeal all those laws and parts of laws which allow drawbacks. This resolution was ordered to lie on the table, and will probably be taken up to-morrow.

## FOREIGN MEMORANDA.

General Andreossi is appointed French ambassador at Vienna.

General Mack is sentenced to be publicly degraded, and to be imprisoned for life.

The king of Prussia, at the last date, was at Konigsberg—The emperor of Russia had invited him to reside at Petersburg.

Accounts from Hamburg state, that innumerable bankruptcies had taken place there.

The English expedition under admiral Sterling, for the River of Plate, was at Rio Janeiro the middle of November.—The English were in possession of Montenado, near Montevideo.

Late letters from London state, that but little credit was given to the report of the rupture of the negociations between the United States and England.

[*Centinel.*]

## *Supreme Court of the U. States.*

ON MONDAY Messrs. Bollman & Swartwout were brought before the court by virtue of a writ of Habeas Corpus.

Mr. Lee made an argument of three hours and a half, in order to prove the illegality of the commitment of the circuit court; to prove that there was not probable cause that the prisoners had been guilty of treason; that there was no proof of their having committed any offence; and that they consequently ought to be altogether liberated, or at least admitted to bail.

Mr. F. Key followed on the same side, in a speech of about an hour, when the court adjourned about half past 4 o'clock.

ON TUESDAY the court met at 10 A. M. The attorney general, Mr. Rodney, spoke against the motion about two hours.

He was followed by Mr. Jones, the attorney of the district, who delivered an argument of about the same length.

Mr. Harper then spoke in support of the motion about one hour and a half.

When the court adjourned about four o'clock.

The argument will be closed *this day* (Wednesday) by Mr. Martin.

[*Nat Intel.*]

## SHIP NEWS.

*Port of Alexandria.*

ARRIVED,

Ship Mount-Vernon, —— from New-Bedford—William Hodgson.

Brig Perseverance, Capt. Jackson, Providence.—Beef, &c.—Master.

Sch'r. Fair Play, Capt. Grinnels, City of St Domingo.—Coffee and Hides—M. Miller & Korn & Wisemiller.

Brig Active, Capt. Black, Guadaloupe.—Sugar—J. Lawrason.


## PUBLIC SALE.

On TUESDAY next, will be sold, at the Vendue-Store,

A handsome London made Forte Piano.

P. G. Marsteller.

February 19. d

## Thomas Roads & James Otlay,

*Painters and Glaziers,*

HAVE commenced business in the above line, in Prince-street nearly opposite the bank of Potomac, where they intend to keep the best of *PAINTS*, and every thing else in their line. Any orders, either in town or from the country, will be duly attended to, and executed on as reasonable terms as any in this place.

February 19. co3t—fourth p.

*The elegant and much admired*

## ENGLISH HORSE BRILLIANT,

*The property of* John Tayloe, *Esquire,*

*Mount Airy,*

WILL stand, the ensuing season, at Mr. J. Milton's, in Frederick county, Virginia, one mile from Berry-ville, 6 from Snicker's ferry on Shenandoah river, and 12 from Winchester; at the low price of twenty-five dollars, (dischargeable by twenty dollars during the season) with one dollar to the groom.

BRILLIANT is a beautiful grey, 16 hands high, possessing great bone, with fine shape and symmetry—his blood unexceptionable—and allowed by all judges to be as fine a horse, in all respects, as was ever imported.

Pasturage furnished mares from a distance, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

His pedigree, performances, &c. will be published in handbills, when the season commences.

January 31. law7t

## This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Fairfax county, in the state of Virginia, have obtained from the Orphans' court of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Henry Zimmerman*, late of the county first aforesaid, deceased: ALL PERSONS having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 28th day of July next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—And those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under our hands this 28th January, 1807.

Eliza Zimmerman, *Adm'x.*
John Zimmerman, *Adm'r.*

January 30. 2aw8w

*Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.*

## For Sale,

BETWEEN three and four hundred acres of PRIME LAND, lying on the new turnpike road, about 23 miles from Alexandria. This tract is well watered, well timbered, with some excellent meadow on it, and much more may be made—One hundred acres are in wood. Apply for terms to *Cuthbert Powell*, in Alexandria, or the subscriber near the premises, Fairfax county, Virginia.

Richard Bland Lee.

February 16. 1aw8t

## PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from General HENRY LEE, for securing to WILLIAM LUDWELL LEE, deceased, the payment of a debt of sixteen thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents, with interest thereon from the 17th day of April, 1798, and upon the request of the legal representatives of the said WILLIAM LUDWELL LEE, deceased, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following

### Tracts of Land,

At the periods hereafter mentioned—that is to say—

One tract of land, lying in Westmoreland county, called "*Hollis's Marsh*" containing, as mentioned in the said deed, two thousand eight hundred acres or thereabouts—and

One other Tract of Land, called "*Black Grounds*," containing eleven hundred acres, more or less, in Westmoreland county—at *Westmoreland Court-house*, on the 23d day of March next, being court day:—

One other Tract of Land, stated to contain sixteen hundred acres, called "*Buffaloe Marsh*," lying in the county of Fredericksburg, together with a moiety of the Mill upon the said tract—at *Winchester*, on the 4th day of May next:—

And all the Right, Title, Interest or Claim of the said HENRY LEE and WIFE, to five hundred acres, lying in Fairfax county, at the mouth of Difficult Run, on the west side thereof, at or near the great falls of Potomac—at *Fairfax Court-House*, on the 18th day of May next.

It is expected that persons wishing to purchase either of the above tracts, will previously view the same.

Bushrod Washington,
TRUSTEE.

January 30. 2aw

## This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the estate of *Davey Davey*, late of the county aforesaid, deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 21st day of July next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment—Given under our hands this 21st day of January, 1807.

Elizabeth Davey, *Ex'x.*
John Korn, *Executor.*

January 2 . 8taw6w

## This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of *Alexander Latimer*, late of the county aforesaid, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 21st day of July next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto, are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this 21st day of January, 1807.

Mercy Latimer, *Adm'x.*

January 21 2aw6w

## This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of *John Lightfoot*, late of the county aforesaid, deceased:——ALL PERSONS having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, on or before the 21st day of July next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—And all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under our hands this 21st day of January, 1807.

Elizabeth Lightfoot, *Adm'x.*
Samuel Lightfoot, *Adm'r.*

January 21. 2aw6w

## TO BE RENTED,

*THE BRICK STORE & COMPTING HOUSE* now occupied by Messrs. Ricketts Newton & Co.—ALSO; the vacant *STORE* adjoining. They are large and convenient, as. will be rented low. Apply to

*J. H HOOE.*

July 28. law

## To Sell or Rent,

Sundry LOTS in Alexandria—Also several in the city of Washington. For terms apply to

Sarah Porter.

February 14. 2aw

## NOTICE.

A MAJORITY of the stockholders of the Alexandria theatre, having agreed to purchase the ground rent of $108 per annum, arising from the ground on which the theatre is erected, *give this public notice* to stockholders residing out of Alexandria, that unless they forward notes to the subscriber payable at 3, 6, and 9 months, from the first of January, 1807, for their proportions, by the first day of March next, a deed will be then taken for the property to those who shall agree to the above purchase by that day.—Any stockholder disagreeing to the above stipulations, will only be entitled to the one and thirtieth part of the neat proceeds of the sale of the property, sold at public auction by the direction of the trustees of said theatre, on the 30th August, 1806.

Guy Atkinson,
Agent for the Stockholders.

January 29—30. 2aw1stM

☞ The above theatre to rent.

## Rappahannock Mills, &c.

THE subscriber would lease or rent, that valuable property, called "HUNTER'S WORKS, consisting of a Manufacturing Mill, (late in the occupancy of Messrs. Couch and Hollingsworths) having two water wheels, with four pair burr stones, and all necessary machinery—a good Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and houses suitable for millers, coopers, & blacksmith's. At this place are the walls and remains of a forge and slitting mill, formerly carried on, the scites of which, and others in the same canal, are excellent for water works of various kinds. This property is on the north edge of the Rappahannock, within two miles of Fredericksburg and one of Falmouth, has peculiar advantages of water, and is well situated for the purchase of wheat, now the staple of the country, and of the last crop a large proportion yet to come to market.

Also, a valuable MANUFACTURING MILL, with two water wheels, two pair of stones, and the usual machinery, situated on the same edge of the river, within half a mile of Falmouth, having a convenient and comfortable miller's house attached to it, and a canal which now affords water communication from Falmouth to the mill door, and at the expence of only three or four hundred dollars may be extended to the doors of the forge mills—Or, I will sell the whole of the above Property, under stipulations, for the benefit of contiguous property, but no way injurious to this, and give credit seven years if necessary, for three fourths of the amount, and accommodating time for the other fourth.

Robert Dunbar.

January 26. 2aw6w

## Valuable Property for Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of the circuit court for the district of Columbia, held at Alexandria, and the last will of *Benjamin Shreve*, deceased; his executors offer for sale,

THAT *Valuable Property* at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets, part of which is occupied by Charles Bennett. The lot extends 40 feet on King and 70 feet on Fairfax-street, is subject to a rent charge of 50 dollars per annum.

To those who are desirous, either of securing a good stand for business, or vesting their money in real estate, this is a most inviting piece of property. A small part of the money will be required in hand or in an approved note at 60 days—on the balance a liberal credit will be given. For terms apply to either of the executors or to Benjamin Shreve.

William Paton,
Edward Stabler,
John Janney, } *Ex'rs.*

November 28. 8aw

## FOR SALE,

A WELL finished three story BRICK HOUSE and LOT, on King-street, the most commercial street in town and in the center of it.

A well finished two story Brick House and Lot, on Duke-street, near the river.

A Lot of Ground a short mile above town, containing five and one eighth acres, near the river.

Twelve hundred and eighty acres of military Land, in the state of Tennessee, on Obey's river, a branch of the Cumberland river,

A tract of Land containing 510 acres, in Greenbriar county, Virginia.

Also, a very convenient and well finished Brick House and Lot, in George-Town, with Brick Stable, Coach House, &c.

Also, a two story Frame House and Lot, in George-Town, and Bake House—the lot is 38 feet 4 inches front and 107 feet deep.—A part payment will be expected down, and a liberal credit given for the balance.

If the George-Town property is not sold by private sale, it will be offered at public sale, on the first Monday in May next.

Samuel Craig.

January 22. 2aw

## Diffolution of Partnerfhip.

THE Copartnership of *Moxley & Welsh*, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and ROBERT WELSH is duly authorised to settle all the business belonging to the firm.

*Joseph Moxley,*
*Robert Welsh.*

☞ The buſineſs in future will be carried on at the same place by ROBERT WELSH.

Occoquan, Jan. 30. [Feb. 11.] 1aw3w

## District of Columbia, County of Alexandria, ff.

*November Term*, 1806.

John C. White, *complainant*, Against Elias Debutts and Philip G. Marsteller, *defendants*, } *In Chancery.*

The defendant, Elias Debutts, not having entered his appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant, Elias Debutts, is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant, Elias Debutts, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendant, Philip G. Marsteller, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands, belonging to the said absent defendant, Elias Debutts, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith insorted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A Copy. Test.

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 8. 1aw2m

## District of Columbia, County of Alexandria, ff.

*November Term*, 1806.

James Lawrason, *Complainant*, against Isaac M'Pherson, Wm. Douglass, and Joseph Mandeville, jun. trading under the firm of Douglass and Mandeville, *Defendants*. } *In Chancery*

THE defendant Isaac M'Pherson, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Isaac M'Pherson, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel it is ordered, that the said defendant Isaac M'Pherson, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendants Wm. Douglas, and Joseph Mandeville, jun. trading under the firm of Douglass and Mandeville, do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by them owing to or the estate and effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Isaac M'Pherson—until the further order or decree of the court:

And that a copy of this order be forthwith published in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy bs posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

*A Copy. Test;*

G. Deneale, c. c.

Jan. 8. 1aw2m.

## District of Columbia, County of Alexandria, ff.

*November Term*, 1806.

Warren Ashley, *complainant*, Against John Drew and Wm. Hartshorne, *defendants*. } *In Chancery.*

The defendant, John Drew, not having entered his appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant, John Drew, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant, John Drew, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendant, William Hartshorne, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant, John Drew, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A Copy. Test.

G. Deneale, C. C.

January 8. 1aw2m

## WILL BE SOLD OR LEASED, ON GROUND RENT,

*For a term of Years, or for ever,*

A NUMBER OF VALUABLE AND ELIGIBLY SITUATED BUILDING LOTS, in this Town—on Fairfax, Cameron, Water, Union and Princess streets. They will be laid off to accomodate purchasers. Application may be made to *William Herbert*, Esq. or to the subscriber near Patuxent Iron-works, Prince George's County, Maryland.

*John C. Herbert.*

February 12. 2awtf

## District of Columbia, County of Alexandria, ff.

*November Term*, 1806.

John Corse, *Complainant*, against Arthur McCann, & John Hodgkin, *Defendants*. } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant Arthur M'Cann, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant, Arthur McCann is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Arthur McCann, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant John Hodgkin, do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by him owing to or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Arthur McCann, until the further order or decree of the court—and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test;

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 8. 1aw2m

## District of Columbia, County of Alexandria, ff.

*November Term*, 1806.

John and James H. Tucker, *complainants*, against Enoch Ward and Thomas Moore *defendants*. } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant Enoch Ward, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Enoch Ward, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant, Enoch Ward, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant, Thomas Moore, do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by him owing to or the estate and effects in his hands, belonging to the said absent defendant Enoch Ward, until the farther order or decree of the court—and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A true copy—Test.

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 8. 1aw2m

## District of Columbia, County of Alexandria, ff.

*November Term*, 1806.

Alexander Smith, *complainant*, Against Mordecai Hines, Robert Abercrombie, and Samuel Craig, ex'r. of W. Mitchell, dec'd. *defendants*. } *In Chancery.*

The defendant, Mordecai Hines, not having entered his appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Mordecai Hines, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant, Mordecai Hines, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendants Robert Abercrombie and Samuel Craig, executor as aforesaid, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Mordecai Hines, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A Copy. Test.

G. Deneale, C. C.

January 8. 1aw2m

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